

The Avalanche

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

AT
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,

BY
O. PALMER,
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For One Year.....\$1.00

For Six Months.....50

For Three Months.....25

PAGEANT OF PEACE.

FIFTY THOUSAND OLD SOLDIERS PASS IN REVIEW.

President McKinley Leads the Veterans in the Grand Army Parade Cheered by Half a Million.

Touch Elbows Again.

Nearly 50,000 war-worn veterans, with the President of the United States at their head, made the triumphal march of the Grand Army of the Republic in Buffalo Wednesday. For more than six hours the grizzled but undaunted remnants of the armies of the republic poured through the streets in lines of undulating blue, amid the martial crash of bands and the frenzied buzzes of a patriotic populace. Nearly half a million spectators watched the glorious pageant and bombarded the marching legions with the roar of their ceaseless cheering.

For two hours President McKinley stood in the reviewing stand, with Commander-in-Chief Clarkson and Gov. Frank S. Black of New York at his side, and acknowledged the greetings of the battle-scarred hosts passing before him.

The President was deluged with cheers and songs, shouts and flowers, and through all the riot of noise and band, bowed and smiled and moved his commands to renewed gestures of enthusiasm.

Buffalo was in fitting mood and garb for the inspiring spectacle. Its people, reinforced by 200,000 from outside, choked the walks and lawns from the brick walls to the wire stretched along the line of march at the curystone. They filled 10,000 windows and roofs, packed a score of big stands, took to the trees in flocks and squeezed into every nook that afforded a view of the procession. The martial column moved for miles between two solid, shouting walls of humanity, such a living mass as had never been seen before in the Empire State outside the metropolis.

The city was swathed in red, white and blue. Public and private buildings were smothered in the Stars and Stripes. The trudging battalions were hemmed in on both sides with fluttering flags, and floating streamers hung from every window and minaret. The decorations were on a lavish scale and included many gorgeous designs. Noble arches spanned the

Crawford Avalanche



Avalanche

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

O. PALMER,

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MINERS NEED FOOD.

STRIKERS IN EASTERN OHIO FACE STARVATION.

Now Confronted with the Most Serious Obstacle to the Success of Their Fight—During Robbery of a Kansas Bank—Brief News Notes.

Stories of Suffering.

The striking miners at many of the coal centers in eastern Ohio are confronted by the most serious obstacle to the success of their fight. In the Dillonville field, especially, and at nearby points along the C. & W. and Erie railroads, the condition of the families of miners is almost beyond comprehension. All means of relief have failed and in the absence of credit at the stores many of them are actually starving. For weeks the farmers have been contributing to hundreds of Dillonville miners, but it is announced that they are positively unable to continue their donations. The miners, many of whom are foreigners who cannot utter a word of English, have been without food for two or three days. Stories of their sufferings have been related and they are not denied. At Maynard, O., miners are digging in the woods for roots and are searching for other wild products of the fields. One or two relief committees which have been at work have acknowledged that they can do nothing further. In spite of their sufferings the strikers do not show any signs of weakness so far as their determination in the strike is concerned.

ROUTED BY WOMEN.

Foreigners Who Strike Strikers' Places Attacked with Stones and Clubs.

The first attempt to start any of the coal mines in the Pittsburgh district was made at the Champion mines of Robbins & Co., near McDonald, Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, Friday morning. Two carloads of foreigners, gathered up from about Pittsburgh, were sent to the Champion mines about daylight and put to work loading shale into the cars. The miners heard of the arrival of the new men and 500 women marched to the mine. The new men were attacked with stones and clubs and driven from the cars. The women followed them up, and the foreigners, without resisting, fled to Neshannock. The mob then returned to McDonald and dumped the shale that had been loaded from the cars. They were met by 1,000 strikers, and headed by a band marched a short distance from the mine, where they encamped, watching for the return of the non-union miners. The company officials say they are determined to load the shale, and a conflict is expected if the now men are brought back to the mine.

BANK ROBBED IN KANSAS.

Cracksmen Get \$1,700 in Money and \$1,500 in Drafts at Mindale. News has been received of the daring burglary of the People's Exchange Bank at Elmhurst, Kan., about 2 o'clock Sunday morning. Four charges of powder were necessary to blow open the vault. A neighbor across the street was awakened by the first explosion. He went to the house of the cashier, E. W. Jeffrey, and awoke him. While on the way he heard another explosion and two more were heard before they arrived at the bank. They found the vault broken open and \$1,500 in checks stolen. No clue to the robbers has been discovered.

CARS TO RUN ON ICE.

Plan for Transportation on the Yukon This Winter. An effort will be made this winter to navigate the Yukon river when it is frozen. With this end in view the Klondyke Transportation Express and Commercial Company has been organized under the laws of West Virginia. The company intends to establish a line of cars on runners over the ice fields to the lakes forming the head of the stream. It has also a plan to run elevated cable railroads over the dangerous passes from Dyea and other points to connect with the head of the lakes.

Athletes of the Diamond. Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League:

W. L.	W. L.
Baltimore 70	Pittsburgh 40
Boston 73	Louisville 48
New York 64	Philadelphia 47
Cincinnati 62	Washington 49
Cleveland 54	Bronx 45
Chicago 49	St. Louis 27

The showing of the members of the Western League is summarized below:

W. L.	W. L.
Indianapolis 79	20 Detroit 50
St. Paul 72	43 Minneapolis 38
Columbus 67	Kansas City 31
Milwaukee 68	Grand Rapids 70

Cleaning the White House. Everything about the White House is being refurbished, polished and brightened for the homecoming of the chief magistrate and his wife about Oct. 1. Neither doors, walls nor ceilings have been overlooked in the general housecleaning which was inaugurated a few hours after the presidential party started for Lake Chautauqua, and all the indications point to a pleasant and agreeable mansion for the ensuing winter.

Born in Dog Market.

A boom is under-way in the Kansas City hog market. Friday's prices were the highest reached within nearly two years, going up 10 cents to 15 cents a hundred weight, on top of a similar advance Thursday. Prices advanced 70 cents since Aug. 1, and near a dollar higher than in the middle of July.

France May Float a Loan.

The London Financial News says the French cabinet is considering the floating of a loan of \$100,000,000 in 2½ per cent bonds, partly for the redemption of the floating debt, and partly for the reconstruction of the French navy.

Will Make One Speech.

Sherman will participate in the Ohio campaign. He has decided to make one speech, not three or four, as has been stated.

For Western Plains.

The Agricultural Department is preparing an experiment with a new forage plant, which is thought to be adapted to the semi-arid regions of the West. It is the Bromus tectorum, a grass which is indigenous to the Russian steppes. The grass is said to thrive in winds which are too dry for the ordinary forage plants.

Fort Ali-Masjid Falls.

It is officially announced that Fort Ali-Masjid, in the Khyber Pass, was evacuated after eleven of the garrison, composed of Khyber Rifles (native levies) had deserted. No news has been received of the remainder of the garrison.

FORESTERS OF AMERICA. Supreme Court of the Order in Session at Denver.

Fully 200 delegates representing Forester courts in all portions of the country, were in attendance when the supreme court was called to order in Denver Tuesday by the supreme chief ranger, Lawrence J. Smith of Lowell, Mass. After welcoming addresses and responses and other preliminaries, the reports of the supreme chief ranger, the supreme secretary, E. M. McMurtie of St. Louis, and other executive officers were presented. These showed that during the last two years the Order of Foresters of America has made an increase of 17,746 members and eighty-six courts. There are now 1,237 courts in the United States and a total of 134,822 members. The supreme body has paid out by insurance during the last two years \$735,077 and has a balance of \$22,046 in the treasury.

GREECE CANNOT PAY.

Turkey to Be Induced to Take a Smaller War indemnity.

The British, French and Prussian ministers to Greece have notified their respective governments that it is impossible for Greece to pay an indemnity exceeding £5,000,000 to Turkey. It is understood that negotiations are on foot to induce Turkey to accept a smaller sum than the amount originally demanded, Lord Salisbury being willing that Turkey should retain up to the Larissa-Triphala line as a pledge, provided Greece can prove her readiness and ability to set apart certain revenues for the payment of the indemnity without prejudice to the interests of the existing bondholders.

RUSHING WHEAT TO MARKET.

Kansas Farmers Try to Take Advantage of Present Prices.

Farmers throughout central and western Kansas are using every means possible to get their wheat on the market at the present high prices. Teams block the streets of many towns and mills and elevators are crowded to their utmost capacity. The railroad yards in many of the larger cities are blocked with loaded cars which cannot be moved. The shipments were never before so large. As a result of the boom in wheat several large sales of farm property have been made and holders have increased values 25 per cent.

Afridis Make Attacks.

Starting news from India was received in London Monday night. It was to the effect that Fort Ali-Masjid and Fort Maude had been stormed and captured by the Afidis. Great excitement was created in the war-office in the forenoon by receipt of official news from Gen. Blood that Ali-Masjid had been attacked and that Fort Maude had been partly invested by the rebels.

The dispatch also indicated that Kadam was in peril, while Michan and Shabakadr were menaced by a heroic horde advancing down the Khyber Pass.

The latter had been collected by the called Mad Mullah, a Mohammedan fanatic who has inflamed the whole region against British rule. The urgency of sending re-enforcements was pointed out, and the Royal Irish regiment, a native infantry regiment, and a battery of mountain artillery were at once ordered to Kohat.

It was said in the official message, which came by way of Simla, that the enemy's line attacking Fort Maude was at the least a mile and a half in length. Both Forts Ali-Masjid and Maude are garrisoned by Khyber native troops. They are desperate fighters. It is positively known that the attack on Ali-Masjid was made at 8 o'clock Monday and that Fort Maude was assailed two hours later. To stop the enemy in the Khyber Pass Gen. Wescasten sent two battalions of artillery supported by the Ninth Bengal Lancers. Great anxiety prevails touching the attack on the forts. The fear is that a hideous massacre will follow their capture.

Davis Will Contest Settled.

It was announced by the attorneys interested in the case that the famous Davis will contest had finally been settled by compromise and that the valuable estate, which has been reduced by about \$5,000,000 in seven years of litigation, will shortly be distributed among the various heirs.

Pleasure Party Missing.

A party of eight pleasure seekers left Superior, Wis., Friday in a small sailboat for a cruise along the shore. They intended to return Sunday, but have not been heard from, and it is feared the entire party has been drowned.

Thurston Not a Candidate.

The feature of the Nebraska Republican-State convention, held at Lincoln, was the speech of United States Senator Thurston, announcing that he would not be a candidate for re-election at the expiration of his present term.

Queen in Danger.

The Spanish Government has learned that at an anarchistic meeting in London it was resolved to revenge the execution of Angiolillo, the assassin of Canovas del Castillo, by an attempt upon the life of the queen regent of Spain.

Cairo Boiler Kill Three.

By the explosion of a boiler at the brickyard of W. H. Haldimay, at Cairo, Ill., three persons were instantly killed, and eight injured.

Bread Costing More in London.

Bread has risen one-half of 1 penny a quarter loaf in London and is expected to rise 1 penny a loaf.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, shipping prime, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 9c to 95c; corn, No. 2, 2c to 3c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 52c; butter, choice creamy, 17c to 19c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 14c; new potatoes, 5c to 6c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 9c to 95c; corn, No. 2, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 52c; butter, choice creamy, 17c to 19c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 14c; new potatoes, 5c to 6c per bushel.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$2.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$2.75; wheat, No. 2, 9c to 95c; corn, No. 2, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 52c; butter, choice creamy, 17c to 19c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 14c; new potatoes, 5c to 6c per bushel.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 9c to 10c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 51c.

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Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 9c to 95c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 51c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 9c to 95c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 51c.

Indiana—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 9c to 95c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 51c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 9c to 95c; corn, No. 3, 30c to 32c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c; rye, No. 1, 51c to 53c; barley, No. 2, 40c to 42c; pork, mess, 85c to \$1.00.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 9c to 95c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 33c to 35c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 9c to 10c; corn, No. 2, 3c to 35c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 25c; butter, creamy, 12c to 20c; eggs, Western, 15c to 17c.

Calif. Dr. Talmage.

It is learned from Paul J. Hanning, an employee of the Pacific Phosphate Company, that the American flag is flying on Clipperion Island. He has been living on the island with two other men, and they successfully resisted the attempt of Captain McMurtie of the ship Kinkora to hoist the British flag three months ago.

Uncle Sam's Big Haul.

One of the heaviest hauls ever executed from a commercial house by Uncle Sam for violation of the tariff laws had deserted. No news has been received of the remainder of the garrison.

Fort Ali-Masjid Falls.

It is officially announced that Fort Ali-Masjid, in the Khyber Pass, was evacuated after eleven of the garrison, composed of Khyber Rifles (native levies) had deserted.

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STATE OF MICHIGAN.

Occurrences During the Past Week.

Promoters of a Colored Camp Meeting Are Up-to-Date — Agnes Warren Killed by the Cars — Church and State Conflict at Battle Creek.

Use Living Pictures.

At St. Clair, during the progress of the Gospel Union camp meeting, held by colored brothers, the sermons were illustrated by representations bearing a resemblance to living pictures. The last representation was the climbing of Jacob's ladder. A step ladder was borrowed, and a representation of the mounting began to the music of "Climbing Up the Golden Stairs." Just as the seventh angel of darkness began to mount the lower steps of the ladder broke, and angel number one at the top and all the intervening angels were precipitated to the ground. No bones were broken.

Its Books Are Burned.

John A. Edget tent, No. 430, K. O. T. M., of Saginaw, finds itself in an embarrassing position, owing to the fact that its most important books have been destroyed by fire. They were the books of Finance Keeper Fred M. Shepard. He tendered his resignation at a meeting of the tent and it was accepted. The tent asked for an accounting from Mr. Shepard. He told the members that the girl at his home had been cleaning gloves with soap on the table where the books were lying. The fluid was ignited, and a small fire started, which burned the most important part of the books. Mr. Shepard said that when the books were burned there was a balance of \$100 in the treasury and about \$160 due from members for assessments.

Competed to Quell the Serum.

The funeral of Miss Jacob Van Oefen was held from St. Joseph's Church in Grand Rapids. The service was conducted by Father Mad Mullen, the Roman Catholic priest who had inflamed the whole region against British rule. The urgency of sending re-enforcements was pointed out, and the Royal Irish regiment, a native infantry regiment, and a battery of mountain artillery were at once ordered to Kohat.

Competition to Quell the Serum.

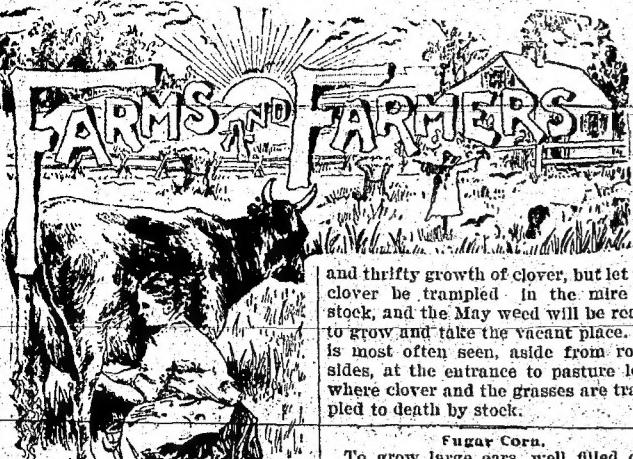
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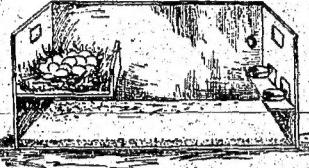
Killed by the Cars.

Mrs. Agnes Warren of Springfield, Ill., was killed near the depot at Ann Arbor by the east-bound train over the Michigan Central. In company with J. W. Sturgis and sister she was returning along the railroad track from



Box for Setting Hens.

A labor-saving device for use in setting hens is shown herewith. A short box or grocery box of sufficient size is taken, and a nest made in one end, as shown in the engraving, the top and front having been removed to show the interior. The bottom of the box is covered with road dust, or coal ashes and a shelf for setting in water and cracked corn—the best feed for setting hens. Openings for air are made in each end. A hen can be placed on the nest, the cover of the box put on, and biddy left to her own devices until she brings off



BOX FOR SETTING HENS.

her brood. This plan takes away much of the care usually experienced in setting hens in spring.—*Farm and Home*.

Vinegar from Summer Apples.

If there were only a larger proportion of sweet in summer apples, they would be much the best for making into vinegar, as the warm weather causes violent fermentation, which soon gets into the vinegar stage. But it is found that though the fermentation is rapid because of the temperature, the vinegar resulting therefrom is thin and poor.

There is a decided advantage in adding some sugar after the cider has passed the alcoholic stage of fermentation. It will increase the sourness of the vinegar, while there will still be the same apple aroma and flavor which makes apple cider vinegar the best that can be produced from anything.

The fall apples, even those called "sour," have more sweetness in them than have the best sweet summer apples. The russet apple makes a very rich cider, but it does not ripen until all the warm weather has passed, so it keeps in the alcoholic stage all winter, and is very apt during that time to be drunk by elder-thirsty people. The advantage of making cider from summer apples is that hot weather brings it so soon to the vinegar stage that comparatively little of it will be drunk as cider.

Anchoring a Corner.

Where wire fencing is used, whether woven wire or straight strands, it is of great importance to have the corner or end posts firm and unyielding. A good way to accomplish this is shown in the cut. A broad stick of wood is sunk in the ground and a stout piece of galvanized iron wire is tied firmly about it and stretched tightly to the upper end of the post.

Turpin Flavor in Milk.

When cows accidentally get into a turnip patch, or other vegetables that impart a bad flavor to the milk, it can be made as good as ever for cream and butter making if it is heated to a temperature of 140 degrees. This is best done by placing the vessel in water which is quickly brought to slightly higher temperature. All the odor passes off at this temperature, as it is very volatile. In cooling, the cream will rise to the surface. It also makes the butter come more quickly than from milk not heated.

Fatten Hogs Early.

It is much easier to fatten hogs in summer when they have run at pasture than to do it on corn exclusively when cold weather comes. If pens or oats can be had, they will be better to keep the hogs growing in summer than will corn. Probably no cheaper pork, better pork for that matter, can be made than that from hogs always kept thrifly growing and killed before they have had exclusive corn feeding long enough to spoil their digestion.

Agricultural Notes.

Insure your buildings against cyclones. Drainage will greatly increase the value of wet ground.

Roots cannot penetrate a subsoil that is hard as a stone.

The silo will enable the farmer to keep more cows profitably. If sections where cyclones are likely, a storm cove shows wisdom.

The hired man should be a gentleman among the children in the house.

In sections outside the corn belt corn can often be profitably grown for the silo.

Hay caps are a good investment.

They will in a wet season pay for themselves very quickly.

When the surface bakes after a rain, a light horse should be used, whether the crop is up or not.

Hailstorms are likely anywhere, and insurance against them is as necessary as insurance against fire.

Eighty acres intensively cultivated are better than 100 acres under the too often loose system of farming.

For a root that is such unquestionable benefit to the hog, the artichoke gets more hard knocks than it deserves.

A Nebraska man protects his corn from gophers by scattering corn around the field for the gophers to feed upon.

Some white varieties of corn are better than the yellow and some yellow varieties better than the white. Color has little to do with quality.

Dry up the farm among the grown boys, if it is large enough to make several reasonably sized farms, and encourage each to get a home of his own.

Do you allow smoking in the barn?

If you do, increase your insurance. That may not be exactly honest, but when a man tries to burn his barn the matter of honesty will not probably worry him.

May Weed in Fields.

May weed is not a kind of weed that seriously troubles the careful farmer. It mainly comes in on hard, freed fields by road sides, in railroads, along the streets, etc., and starts to grow as soon as the May weed is being so easily killed. It grows well in the shade, where there is no undergrowth.

THE WILSON TARIFF.

DIDN'T INCREASE OUR FOREIGN MARKETS.

Claim of Alleged Increase of Exportation of American Manufactures Controverted by Treasury Figures Showing Proportionate Increases Under Wilson and McKinley Laws.

Wilson Law Examined.
Special Washington correspondence: It is now practicable to examine the claim made by the advocates of the tariff that the Wilson tariff law made an increased market abroad for American manufactures and thus was advantageous to them.

The opportunity which is offered to examine this question comes by way of the publication by the Treasury Department of its monthly summary for June, which covers the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, and thus practically completes the record of the Wilson law.

That the exportation of manufactured articles did increase under the Wilson law is undoubtedly true. But that the importation of manufactured articles increased very much more than the exportation is equally true. The exportation of manufactured goods in the fiscal year 1890 was in round numbers \$93,000,000 greater than in the last year under the McKinley law, 1894, the figures for these two years being respectively: 1894, \$183,729,808, and in 1897, \$276,357,861. The importation of manufactured goods during the same period increased \$146,000,000, or nearly double the increase of the exportation of manufactured goods, the total imports of manufactured goods in 1894, the last year of the McKinley law, being \$158,320,136, and in 1897, the last year of the Wilson law, \$304,947,104.

It is thus apparent that the importation of manufactured goods practically doubled under the Wilson law since 1894, the last year of the McKinley law, and it is not surprising that the bringing in of over \$300,000,000 worth of manufactured goods per annum drove the manufacturers of the United States to seek a market abroad, at whatever price they could get, as the only means of escaping the necessity of closing their factories.

Another interesting point to be determined in regard to this question of exportation of manufactured articles under the Wilson law is whether the proportionate increase was more markedly rapid under the Wilson law than it had been under the McKinley law. The following table gives the exportations in the fiscal years 1891, 1894 and 1897 of manufactured goods of the United States: 1891, it will be remembered, was the last year under the McKinley law; and by comparing the growth from 1891 to 1897, under the Wilson law, three years with the growth from 1891 to 1894, under the McKinley law, also three years, it is easy to determine whether the proportionate growth in export of manufactures was any greater under the operations of the Wilson law than under the McKinley law.

The exportation of manufactured goods during the three years in question are given below. The list includes the important groups, or classes of articles exported where the amount in the end reaches as much as \$1,000,000. It will be seen that in many cases the percentage of gain in exportation was much greater during the three years of the operations of the Wilson law than in the three years of the Wilson law.

The Olden Times.
What nation has a history upon the sea equal in its glory and grandeur to that of the United States? But that was in the days of discriminating duties when it was considered both logical and necessary to protect our ships just as our other industries were protected. This nation was made wealthy and powerful by its shipping.

Are Getting There.

The promised dollar wheat of Democracy never materialized during the free trade administration. But we are getting nearer to it under protection.

The Farmer's Son.

The farmer's up at dawn of day, harvesting wheat or hauling hay; he knows protection's here again; for mon-

of the American agriculturist, who has had no such opportunity to reap a large share of the rewards of labor for years as is now promised him. The farmer was first to feel the upward tendency."

The Smoking Chimney Top.
Morn after morn the artisan Has watched with longing eye To see the grimy smoke in wreaths Swirl up into the sky; He listened for the whistle shrill— Its echoes came not back; And cold and black and desolate Still stood the chimney stack.

He heaved a sigh for days gone by When early rising day Found him with face to the 'turn'd, Light hearted on the way. And now straight on before his eyes, While on his journey bent; Behold the smoke-crowned chimney stack, Industry's monument.

The shouts of men give him good cheer When he has reached his goal; The hissing steam, the fact'ry roar Are music to his soul. The grimy Titans of the shop— Wafts of the wizard's brain— With deft and skillful hand leads Submissive in his train;

Or with uplifted arm he rains Such sturdy, ringing blows As fashion forms of usefulness, And thine and wealth bestows! He laughs and sings from morn till night Like the miller of the Deë; His fireside is his sweet delight; Rich in content is he.

He hears again the tuneful ring That molds the hammered steel; He hears again the whirling din Of swiftly turning wheel: There are the bustling ranks of men— Our nation's stalwart prop; The fires are lit and there, above, Is the smoking chimney top.

—American Economist.

Jones' Doings.

Senator Jones of Nevada has invented a new rallying cry for the silver operators who are to work among the farmers who are to work among the farmers this fall. He says that if we had the free coinage of silver wheat would be worth twice as much as it is now. Yet as it is conceded that the silver dollar would be only worth its billion value under free coinage, as it is in Mexico to-day, and the farmers would thus be worse off if they got twice the present price of their wheat and got it in dollars worth only 43 cents. Senator Jones has no means of substantiating his assertion that the price of wheat would double under free coinage except by admitting that the dollar which would be paid would be worth only half that which is now being paid. In point of fact, it would be less than half, as is seen by the conditions of Mexico, where a dollar containing more silver than that in our own dollar is worth 43 cents. Senator Jones may be a great financier, but the average farmer is sufficiently well posted in matters of that sort to know that two 43-cent dollars are worth less than one 100-cent dollar.

The exportation of manufactured goods during the three years in question are given below. The list includes the important groups, or classes of articles exported where the amount in the end reaches as much as \$1,000,000. It will be seen that in many cases the percentage of gain in exportation was much greater during the three years of the operations of the Wilson law than in the three years of the Wilson law.

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McKinley law period. Wilson law period.

	1891	1894	1897
Agricultural implements	\$ 3,219,130	\$ 5,027,215	\$ 5,240,086
Bags, maps, etc.	298,470	2,647,046	2,647,553
Carriages, cars, etc.	3,000	1,800	1,800
Chemicals, drugs, etc.	4,001,120	3,329,675	2,946,710
Clothing, fabrics, etc.	6,545,354	7,400,933	9,781,428
Cotton, linens, etc.	1,859,100	1,302,813	1,770,829
Copper ingots, lbs.	34,102,122	10,712,140	25,000,000
Cotton, manufactures	4,014,507	10,637,140	30,711,597
Glass and glassware	13,604,537	14,310,886	31,014,038
Gum powder, etc.	1,719,744	2,216,184	2,216,184
Irons, etc.	883,125	1,250,000	1,250,000
Lead rubber manufactures	905,540	1,065,126	1,555,218
Leather, etc.	1,236,240	1,461,342	1,807,142
Linen, etc.	375,644	1,334,277	3,054,454
Machinery, etc.	28,100,000	28,100,000	34,497,303
Milk, cheese, etc.	37,501,278	42,877,407	72,020,620
Mining, oil, gas, etc.	571,119,505	703,368,626	772,020,620
Oil, paint, etc.	12,171,147	15,535,754	14,249,028
Pigments, dyes, etc.	5,670,938	1,941,703	1,941,703
Marble, stone, etc., manufactures	845,154	1,054,814	1,783,450
Medicinal ingredients	1,265,280	972,590	1,275,717
Minerals, oils, etc.	1,290,169	1,900,000	3,427,518
Paper	1,137,263	1,139,702	1,136,880
Sugar and molasses	7,099,788	2,209,411	1,703,962
Tobacco, manufactures	1,185,703	3,200,619	4,380,361
Wool, manufactures	5,857,267	6,000,000	6,400,310
			ALBERT B. CARSON.

ey's waiting for his grain. The market's up, his crops are good, he'll buy new clothes, have lots of food; he'll need no more the free-trade "beast," who gayed him once with "dollar wheat."

Free Trade in Australia.

An advertised meeting of those willing to form a branch of the Australian Free Trade Democratic League, in the colony of Victoria, resulted in the presence of exactly three people. One of these was a reporter, who left the other two gazing at each other with every appearance of dejection at the prospects of the cause.

A Good Text.

"Here indeth the free-trade lesson" is a phrase likely to pass through the mind of the American wage-earner, as he finds the opportunity to work once more offered to him under a protective tariff.

A Popular Air.

Industry has come, the factories hum, the workman draws his pay; the turning wheel, the hammered steel, make music every day.

Dun's Review for last week makes radically encouraging remarks on the prospering condition of various sections of the country, the heavy purchases of large stocks in stock exchanges, especially in wheat, and finally intimates that the week has been one of progress not surpassed by the great revival upward rush in 1873.

If the predictions of Director Preston of the Standard Steel Mill, upon a test, are correct, it is to be expected that the silver clause will have stability, just to show that your word is as good as mine. As far as I am concerned, I expect to be just as good as my word.

Copyright, 1897.

GOWNS AND GOWNING

WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Brief Glances at Fanciful Feminine, Frivolous, Mayhaw, and Yet Offered in the Hope that the Reading Public Will Be Interested in the Same.

Gossip from Gay Gotham.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
THURSDAY, SEP. 2, 1897.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

A crowd of 250,000 visitors at the Grand Army encampment at Buffalo shows that the country honors the veterans, and also keeps alive the military spirit of our national history.—Globe-Democrat.

What is up now? One of the "yellow newspapers" in New York speaks in the most complimentary terms of Secretary Sherman, and says, "his reply to Japan was courteous, kindly, and dignified." It appears to be "off color."—Inter-Ocean.

The second largest nugget of gold ever found in California is just reported from Trinity county. It is worth \$42,000 and Klondyke is invited to produce its biggest nugget for comparison.—Globe-Democrat.

According to the report of the Director of the Mint, at Philadelphia, the value of the silver bullion in an American silver dollar is 41 cents. In order to make the silver dollar equal to one of gold it would have to contain 850 grains of fine silver without the alloy.

Mr. Bryan contended that "As down goes silver, down will go all farm products." It is only necessary to add that in finance Mr. Bryan is a down cove, and from present appearances is kind of down in the mouth.

When Bryan predicted that wheat would drop to 25 cents a bushel if McKinley was elected he perhaps did not think it would go above \$1.00 instead. There is a chance too that it will go far higher than the dollar line.—Globe-Democrat.

Being in a calmer mood, the Japanese have concluded, on the whole, not to prevent the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. Behold how good and how pleasant it is when a great nation becomes aware of the fact that other nations are greater!—San Francisco Bulletin.

Dun's "Review" for last week makes radically encouraging remarks on the prosperous condition of various sections of the country, the heavy purchases, large deals in stocks, and especially in wheat, and finally intimated that the week has been one of progress not surpassed by the great revival upward rush in 1876.

Mr. Bryan's recent announcement that he expects to speak in every county in his own State in the coming campaign, leads to the suspicion that his enthusiasm in regard to Ohio is not so great as it was before that State in its demo-pop convention refused to endorse him for the nomination in 1900.

When you find a merchant who does not advertise in his home paper, and who sends off to other towns to have his job printing done, because, perchance, he can get it a few cents cheaper, you will find a man who will skin his customers to the last cent.—Exchange.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson finds his efforts in behalf of the farmers meeting with success in every direction. A late evidence of this is found in the fact that a single firm in London has placed an order for the entire butter product of the Iowa State College, which amounts to 800 pounds daily.

Hoke Smith's paper, the Atlanta Journal, says: "The good times are coming, and they are going to strike the South down; but the Dixie bark is full-rigged, trimmed and fastened to ride to the very crest of the wave of prosperity." This will be considered treason by the Demo-Populists.

"What has brought about the change?" asks a Democratic organ. Well, in the first place, it is confidence in the party in power. It stands for sound money, for an honest enforcement of the laws, protection to American labor. Good crops and good prices make the work sure.—Inter-Ocean.

The number of Democratic papers which are declaring that "the Democracy was never a free trade party" is ominously large. The Louisiana and Texas Democrats who voted for the Dingley law, and the Democrats from other states who supported certain of its highly protective features, are not so lonesome as they would have been for a few years after Cleveland's message of 1887.—Globe-Democrat.

The sooner we get around to that new postal savings bank law the better. The working millions by next year will have something to drop in such institutions.—Inter-Ocean.

The indecency, the coarseness, the hell-born mendacity of the attacks made upon Secretary Sherman by hymen sheets, is a disgrace to nineteenth century journalism. How a man with even a rudimentary conscience, or a heart the size of a dwarfed mustard seed can sleep after writing such vile stuff is a mystery.—Bay City Tribune. Respectfully referred to the Detroit Tribune for its consideration.

What is up now? One of the "yellow newspapers" in New York speaks in the most complimentary terms of Secretary Sherman, and says, "his reply to Japan was courteous, kindly, and dignified." It appears to be "off color."—Inter-Ocean.

The second largest nugget of gold ever found in California is just reported from Trinity county. It is worth \$42,000 and Klondyke is invited to produce its biggest nugget for comparison.—Globe-Democrat.

The prosperity wave is so strong that the circulation of the New York

banks, which have been declining for over two years, is again increasing. Of course the loans of these institutions keep on growing. The increase has been under way for more than a month, and the total of the loans is up to high figures, but the expansion is bound to continue. New records for loans are likely to be made often in the coming fall and winter.—Globe-Democrat.

"Potato" Pingree now knows how it is himself. He has a strike on his hands. Heretofore he has been urging that employers should accede to just demands of labor. Now, when labor has a demand on him he wants to arbitrate, but the men reply that in a matter of right there can't be arbitration, because arbitration is compromise. About 700 of his shoe factory employees have struck for higher wages.—New York Press.

A MOST WONDERFUL CURE.
Eminent Physicians pronounced it Consumption.

Dr. C. D. WARNER, Coldwater, Mich.
Dear Sir:—I have received great benefit from your White Wine of Tar Syrup. I had a cough, and the doctors gave up all hopes of my recovery, and pronounced it consumption. I thought that it was death for me. I tried everything that we could hear of. Finally one of my friends prevailed upon me to use your White Wine of Tar Syrup. I took 12 bottles and am cured entirely. Such medicine I can recommend to those who are afflicted as I was.

Very truly Yours
JOSEPH E. UNDERHILL,
Doland, S. Dakota.

The first six months of the McKinley administration is in marked contrast with the corresponding period of the Cleveland administration. Then banks were tumbling, business houses were putting up their shutters, manufacturers closing, farm prices falling, railroads going into the hands of receivers, men were idle everywhere, and strikes and riots were the order of the day. Now the railroads cannot furnish cars enough to move the crops, the prices are good, and the farmers hunting for more help, mills and factories are reopening, backs are complaining only of a plethora of ready money, and general activity and cheerfulness are resuming.

The township board is determined to enforce the law which provides that peddlers shall pay a license for the privilege of peddling their wares in this township. They taxed Victor, the Jew clothing peddler, who makes regular visits to this town, twenty dollars. He paid it under protest and began suit to recover the money. The suit will be tried on the 30th. The officers are now looking for S. Mitts, a Saginaw jeweler, to arrest him for selling goods without a license.—Lewiston Journal. Our township officer's eyes seem to be closed. Was it done by the peddlers?

Col. C. V. R. Pond, Asst. Adjutant General, Grand Army of the Republic, Dept. of Mich., has made his semi-annual report to National headquarters, in which he says: "There were in good standing in the department Jan. 1st, 382 Posts with a membership of 16,098. The gains during the term ending June 30th, have been Posts, 4; master in new members, 340; transfer from other Posts, 171; from reinstatement of delinquents, 492; making total gain of 933 members. The losses for the same period were, by death, 177; by honorable discharge, 36; by transfer to other Posts, 133; by suspension, 572; by surrender of charter, 3 Posts and 45 members, making a total loss of 961 members. This leaves the showing for the department at the present time 383 Posts, a gain of 1,16,098 members, a decrease of 58 from the report of Dec. 31st, '96."

What has brought about the change?" asks a Democratic organ. Well, in the first place, it is confidence in the party in power. It stands for sound money, for an honest enforcement of the laws, protection to American labor. Good crops and good prices make the work sure.—Inter-Ocean.

The number of Democratic papers which are declaring that "the Democracy was never a free trade party" is ominously large. The Louisiana and Texas Democrats who voted for the Dingley law, and the Democrats from other states who supported certain of its highly protective features, are not so lonesome as they would have been for a few years after Cleveland's message of 1887.—Globe-Democrat.

Hello, there, what does it mean, this sitting on the platform at free silver meetings, on the part of Gov. Pliny? Possibly, that the irrepressible Detroit will be standing on a silver platform next. Well, we all know that "he's his sentiments" anyhow.—Charlotte Tribune.

Buffalo has done great credit to herself by her kindness and admirable management for the comfort of the old veterans who have thronged her streets. No city entertains any body of men more deserving of the best, than those through whose sacrifices the flag floats from ocean to ocean and from the lakes to the gulf.—Inter-Ocean.

The resumption of work and the advances of wages which are reported from various parts of the country recall the flush times which began with 1879. In that year the country entered on a period of the greatest industrial activity which it had ever known, and there is a probability that a repetition of these conditions is coming to hand.—Globe-Democrat.

The prosperity wave is so strong

that the circulation of the New York

banks, which have been declining for over two years, is again increasing. Of course the loans of these institutions keep on growing. The increase has been under way for more than a month, and the total of the loans is up to high figures, but the expansion is bound to continue. New records for loans are likely to be made often in the coming fall and winter.—Globe-Democrat.

Rufus Edmunds had a pleasant time at a dance in Germantown, last Saturday eve. Archie H.'s new bays make a finer appearance when attached to the carriage than to the threshing machine. It is getting cold weather. Treat Better get the house chinked up. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Claude Tompkins, a daughter. She has two grandmothers and two great grandmothers in this town. She should not want for care.

Just let "Froze Out" alone. He is getting tired. ZACK.

Hello! Did you say that you were not feeling well, and that your stomach is out of order? Well then try a bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsi, and you are sure of relief. Constipation and indigestion cured. Greatest boon to mankind, and is being appreciated by thousands. 10c will get you a trial size bottle. Larger sizes 50c and \$1.00. For sale by L. Fournier.

One of the men that has been closely allied with the movement to establish a system of postal savings banks in the United States is Don A. Palmer, of Duluth, Minn. During the last session of Congress a bill was drafted by Mr. Palmer, and placed in the hands of the congressman from his district. This will be introduced at the next session of Congress. The bill provides that no more than \$500 shall be received in deposits from a single person and that 3 percent shall be paid on deposits. The bill also provides that any sum of \$25, after having been on deposit for one year, can be changed to interest bearing bonds.

A bill has also been drafted by the Chicago record, one of the news papers that has taken a great interest in the establishing of the system, that resembles Mr. Palmer's bill in some respects, but differs in the essential features. It provides that deposits may be received from a single person to the amount of \$1,500, and that the interest paid shall be but two percent. Another difference in the two bills is that the Record bill does not provide for the changing of deposits to interest bearing bonds.

Mr. Palmer, in speaking of the matter, said: "The one great drawback to the success of our efforts has been the ignorance of the people generally in regard to postal savings banks. I would venture to say that not 20 per cent of the people of the United States know that such a thing as a postal savings bank exists and do not know what it means to the people. There is a vast amount of money that is in the hands of the people that is hoarded for a rainy day. The people will not deposit this money, for they are afraid of our banks, but just as soon as they see that they can be secured by the government this money will get into circulation. We are doing all that lies in our power to bring the matter to the attention of the people, by sending out printed literature on the subject, and I feel that it will not be long until our efforts will be rewarded."

Postal Banks were introduced in Canada in 1868. The system is similar to the one in use in England. Last year there was deposited in the postal banks of Canada nearly \$30,000,000, and nearly \$1,000,000 was paid in interest during the year. There are also postal banks in Austria, France, Belgium, Sweden, Russia, Holland, New Zealand, Hawaii, and Italy. The system in vogue is practically the same in all the countries. The only noticeable difference is in the amount that may be taken from each depositor in one year, and the interest paid.

The subject is one that well may interest our whole people, and is sure to become part of our national policy.

Look for New AD. in this

Space, NEXT WEEK.

H. JOSEPH, Proprietor of the

CHEAP CASH STORE,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

BUY

YOUR

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

AND

HAY,

OATS

& FEED,

•••••

OUR STORE.

We guarantee satisfaction and defy Competition.

Salling, Hanson &

Company,

Grayling, Michigan.

THE CITY DRUG STORE!

NORTH SIDE OF MICHIGAN AVENUE,

Is now Ready for Business, and offers to the Public a Full Line of

PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.

Prescriptions Accurately Filled, and Prices made to suit the Times.

I also carry Line of **PERFUMERY,**

STATIONERY, CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

And an Immense Stock of **JEWELRY and BAZAAR GOODS**

Call and see me and look over my Stock, and I will do you good.

J. A. LEIGHTON, M.D.

Grayling, Michigan.

All Professions Calls Promptly Attended.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT GRAYLING, MICH.
August 23rd, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Land Office at Grayling, Mich., on October 9th, 1897; viz: Charles Fauley, Home-stead Application No. 9481, for the N.W. 1/4, Sec. 2, Twp. 28, N. W. 1/4, of the S.E. 1/4 of the S.E. 1/4, following witness to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Peter Abell, William S. Chalker, Arthur E. Wakley, Charles Shellenberger, all of Grayling, Mich.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Fred F. Host, Henry Feldhauser and Hugo Schreiber, all of Grayling, Mich.
JULY 22—5W OSCAR PALMER, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT GRAYLING, MICH.
July 23rd, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Land Office at Grayling, Mich., on September 14th, 1897; viz: Carl Paetzke, Homestead Application No. 9307, for the S.E. 1/4 of Sec. 23, Twp. 27, N. W. 1/4, following witness to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

F. A. Pampill, How to Obtain Patents, with names of actual clients in your State, county, town, sent free.

Address, O. PALMER, Register.

NEW MARKET!



We have opened a Market in the room formerly occupied by the City Drug Store, where we will keep the best of

FRESH, SALT

AND SMOKED MEATS,

FISH, POULTRY, &c.,

to be found in any market.

Also all kinds of Vegetables.

We aim to keep the best the market affords and to sell it at the lowest rates. Highest market price paid for Beef, Veal and Mutton. Give us a call.

TRUEMAN & FLOWERS,

Grayling, Michigan.

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Opposite Post Office, Washington, D. C.

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Opposite Post Office, Washington, D. C.

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Opposite Post Office, Washington, D. C.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR
THURSDAY, SEP. 2, 1897.

LOCAL ITEMS.

D. S. Waldron, of South Branch, was in town, Tuesday.

School Books at Fournier's Drug Store.

C. W. West, of Center Plains, was in town, last Saturday.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

S. H. Johnson, of Center Plains, was in town, last Saturday.

A fine ruler free, with every tablet, at Fournier's.

H. G. Benedict, of Beaver Creek, was in town last Thursday.

W. Stewart of Beaver Creek, was in town last Thursday.

Mrs. Wm. Metcalf, of Center Plains township, was in town last Saturday.

A. B. Corwin, of Peru Cheney, was in town last Saturday.

Supervisor Hanna, of Beaver Creek, was in town, Monday.

The planing mill shut down for a short time, for repairs, Tuesday evening.

BORN—On Saturday, Aug. 28th, to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Johnson, a daughter.

Mrs. J. C. Burton, and daughter, went to Bay City and other points, last Tuesday, for a visit.

Detroit White Lead Works strictly pure Paints, sold and warranted by Albert Kraus.

J. J. Niederer, ex-supervisor of Maple Forest township, was in town, Monday, with a load of potatoes.

Ladies' Underwear 50, 100, 150 and 250 at the store of S. H. & Co.

Miss Lettie Barker left on the early train Monday, for Colorado, where she expects to reside hereafter.

Mrs. Eickhoff went to Cheboygan, Monday, for a week's visit with her young grand-daughter.

The best place to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

If you want a high grade Bicycle, go to Albert Kraus, and get a Wa-verly.

Mrs. J. J. Collins returned from a visit with her mother, at Otter Lake, last Saturday.

The W. R. C. gained three new members, by initiation, last Saturday.

Chas Barber, ex-supervisor of the township of Frederic, was in town, last Saturday.

You can buy an Oliver, a Wards, a Greenville, or a Bay City Plow of Albert Kraus.

H. Joseph returned from his eastern trip, last Thursday. He reports an enjoyable trip.

C. A. Iderson returned from a business trip to Petosky, last Sunday morning.

BORN—Sunday morning, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Fairbotham, a daughter.

Mrs. Hugh Oaks returned from a three week's visit with relatives at Lansing, Flushing and Owosso, last Thursday.

Mrs. M. Simpson, of Flushing, is visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Wilcox, this week.

Bates & Co's. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees in town.

Wm. Woodburn had the pleasure of entertaining his grand-children, from Maple Forest, last week.

For the finest line of 5c and 10c goods in this county, Watch Joseph's new Ad., next week.

Mrs. Wm. Riker, of Dansville, is visiting with her father, Justice Woodburn, this week.

Call at Bates & Co's. for School Supplies and Tablets. A gift with every Tablet.

Miss Josie Jones went to Detroit, last week, for a visit, combining business and pleasure.

Bay City is pushing her beet sugar factory project, and it looks as though it would be a success.

One hundred and fifty bushels of blackberries were shipped from Pinconning, Monday of last week.

Rev. Frank Hoyt, the noted free silver apostle, of Petoskey, has gone to the gold fields of Alaska.

For the finest line of 5c and 10c goods in this county, Watch Joseph's new Ad., next week.

The old Hooker House, at Otsego Lake, was sold for the lumber in it last week, for \$50.00.

Twenty-four Gaylordites took in the National Encampment at Buffalo, N. Y., last week.

School meeting next Monday evening. Let it be intimated to be present, or "or" and their peace."

The AVAHLANCHE gets the printing of the State Tax List.

For the finest line of 5c and 10c goods in this county, Watch Joseph's new Ad., next week.

The school census shows 408 pupils of school age in the district, a gain of eight in the last year.

Rev. J. J. Willets, of Frederic, was in town, Tuesday, and made us a pleasant call.

For the finest line of 5c and 10c goods in this county, Watch Joseph's new Ad., next week.

Any one wishing to purchase some pigs can procure them of Hugo Schreiber, in Grove township.

Mr. S. O. Knight and family leave to-day for their homestead in Montmorency county, where they will remain until next spring.

Bring your Butter, Eggs, and Huckleberries to S. H. & Co. They pay the highest market price for them.

BORN—At the M. E. Parsonage in Cheboygan, last Friday morning, to Rev. and Mrs. S. G. Taylor, a daughter.

Frank Deckrow and family are residents of Grayling once more, having moved back from Maple Forest, the beginning of the week.

Use Boydell's Prepared Paints to brighten your home. Every gallon sold on a guarantee. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Mrs. Rasmussen, of Grayling, made her sister, Mrs. Bay, a short visit, the beginning of the week.—Lewiston Journal.

Comrade J. Eickhoff returned from Buffalo, Tuesday morning. He had a good time visiting with relatives and old army chums.

Ladies' Underwear 50, 100, 150 and 250 at the store of S. H. & Co.

Miss Lettie Barker left on the early train Monday, for Colorado, where she expects to reside hereafter.

Mrs. Eickhoff went to Cheboygan, Monday, for a week's visit with her young grand-daughter.

The best place to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

If you want a high grade Bicycle, go to Albert Kraus, and get a Wa-verly.

Mrs. J. J. Collins returned from a visit with her mother, at Otter Lake, last Saturday.

The W. R. C. gained three new members, by initiation, last Saturday.

Chas Barber, ex-supervisor of the township of Frederic, was in town, last Saturday.

You can buy an Oliver, a Wards, a Greenville, or a Bay City Plow of Albert Kraus.

H. Joseph returned from his eastern trip, last Thursday. He reports an enjoyable trip.

C. A. Iderson returned from a business trip to Petosky, last Sunday morning.

BORN—Sunday morning, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Fairbotham, a daughter.

Mrs. Hugh Oaks returned from a three week's visit with relatives at Lansing, Flushing and Owosso, last Thursday.

Mrs. M. Simpson, of Flushing, is visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Wilcox, this week.

Bates & Co's. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees in town.

Wm. Woodburn had the pleasure of entertaining his grand-children, from Maple Forest, last week.

For the finest line of 5c and 10c goods in this county, Watch Joseph's new Ad., next week.

Mrs. Wm. Riker, of Dansville, is visiting with her father, Justice Woodburn, this week.

Call at Bates & Co's. for School Supplies and Tablets. A gift with every Tablet.

Miss Josie Jones went to Detroit, last week, for a visit, combining business and pleasure.

Bay City is pushing her beet sugar factory project, and it looks as though it would be a success.

One hundred and fifty bushels of blackberries were shipped from Pinconning, Monday of last week.

Rev. Frank Hoyt, the noted free silver apostle, of Petoskey, has gone to the gold fields of Alaska.

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40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Dr. Wm. Wump and family left on the noon train, yesterday, for Fenton, where they expect to locate.

The Michigan state fair will be held at Grand Rapids, September 6th to 10th, inclusive. The exhibit promises to be large and fine and special attractions have been secured. Half fare on all railroads during the week.

The W. R. C. captured the Post last Saturday evening, and on terms of unconditional surrender, treated the prisoners with Ice Cream, Fruit and Cake, which was not at all like old army rations. It was a pleasant occasion.

Al Alexander McMonkey, a young man employed in a shingle mill, at Roscommon, was seriously injured last Friday, by being caught in the coupling of a shaft. His shoulder bones and ribs were broken and if his recoverers will be a cripple for life.

A Household Necessity. No family should be without Foley's Colic Cure, for all bowel complaints. For sale at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Found.

At Fournier's Drug Store, a marvelous cure for all kidney complaints, nervous exhaustion, and female weakness. It is Foley's Kidney Cure.

Last Saturday the large saw mill of the M. & H. L. Co., shutdown for extensive repairs. New boilers have come and are being placed in position. The foundation to the mill is being strengthened and the whole mill undergoing a general overhauling. It will probably take about a month to complete the repairs.—Lewiston Journal.

BONFIELD, Ill. Aug. 14, 1895.
"I am subject to Cramps and Colic, and have used many remedies, but find Foley's Colic Cure beats them all. W. L. YEATS. For sale by L. Fournier.

Mrs. Frank Bell started for Denver, Colo., Wednesday morning, in search of health, which all of her friends here most earnestly hope will be found. She is accompanied by her mother, Mrs. W. A. Masters, who will probably remain with her the balance of the year. Mr. Masters will go as far as Chicago, where they will arrive Saturday, having stopped for three days in Hillsdale, and there will be met by Mr. Bell, who will go with them.

Mrs. A. J. Rose and her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Woodworth, and Mrs. D. L. Whipple joined the W. R. C. Society, last Saturday.

Quite a number of West Branch citizens, most middle aged and young men, have declared their intentions to settle on some of the homestead lands in that county.

Prof. Chas. D. Hedinger, one of the best opticians in Michigan, will be in Grayling until Monday next, and will make regular visits every sixty days hereafter. Office at Mrs. Knights?

Mrs. M. A. Bates gave four-year-old Lillian a birthday party last Friday, which was participated in by about thirty of as happy little ones as ever were assembled.

We have two Men's and one Boy's Wheel left, which we will sell at a bargain. Call and see them, if interested. S. H. & Co.

School opened Monday with full attendance and unusual enthusiasm. The safety of the nation depends on its intelligence. Support the schools with economy, but not niggardly.

Mrs. W. S. Chalker and Mrs. J. E. McKnight returned from Maple Forest, yesterday, where they had been for a week picking and canning berries.

There will be service at the Methodist Protestant Church, on next Sunday evening, Sept. 5th, and every Sunday evening, thereafter, until further notice.

Timothy Cox, formerly known and addressed as "Tim," when a resident of this village, is reported to have been married to a charming widow, there were over fifty of the eighty members enrolled, present, of whom five or six were members of his company. The reunion lasted but one day and the exercises consisted of a procession, address and a business meeting.

Comrade McElroy, of Lapeer, was elected president of the association, and T. J. West, of Detroit, secretary and treasurer. The next reunion of the "fighting fifth" will be held at Lapeer, on the last Wednesday in August 1898.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

DR.

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder, Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

THE KLONDYKE

IS ALL RIGHT

WHEN YOU ARE LOOKING FOR GOLD!

BUT WHEN YOU ARE LOOKING FOR BARGAINS,
GO TO CLAGGETT'S STORE.

New Goods arriving daily. Don't fail to see our new line of GENTS, LADIES, AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.

The best place in the city to buy your GROCERIES, and the cheapest place to buy your



Give us a trial order and be convinced that we CAN SAVE YOU MONEY.

S. S. CLAGGETT,
GRAYLING, - MICHIGAN.

This Week's Special



ROSEN THAL'S!

YOU CAN BUY ANY

Shirt Waist in Stock,

AT COST.

COME AND SEE THEM

JOE ROSENTHAL,

One Price Clothing, Dry Goods, Hat, CAP AND SHOE HOUSE,

GRAYLING, - MICHIGAN.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist
WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

Trains leave Grayling as follows:

GOING NORTH.

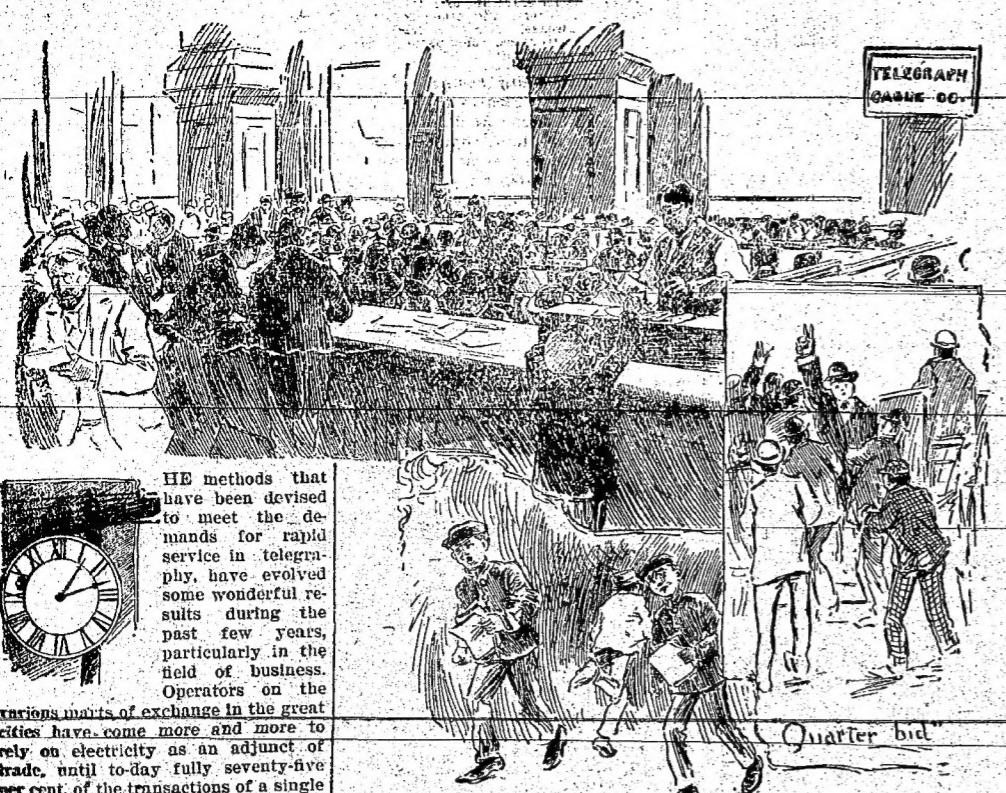
3:35 P.M. Mackinaw Express, daily except Sun day; arrives at Mackinaw, 7:00 P.M.

4:25 A.M. Marquette Express, daily, arrives at Mackinaw 7:30 A.M.

1:00 P.M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 7:30 P.M.

12:40 P

THE TELEGRAPH CORPS AT THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.



The methods that have been devised to meet the demands for rapid service in telegraphy, have evolved some wonderful results during the past few years, particularly in the field of business. Operators on the

various units of exchange in the great cities have come more and more to rely on electricity as an adjunct of trade, until to-day fully seventy-five per cent. of the transactions of a single day on a representative board of trade or stock exchange are made by wire. So perfect have become telegraphic methods in this particular, that New York was queried from Chicago recently, and an answer returned in twenty seconds. The humble citizen who has tried to telegraph his wife at some near suburb that he will not be home to dinner, and who on his arrival finds the police looking for him, is routed out of his comfortable bed several hours later to receive for the message he had down town early in the morning, will smile with incredulity when he reads how differently they do things on Change. But the demands of the commercial world and the sharp competition of the rival companies have resulted in a system so perfect that "impossible" feats in the race of trade against time are performed on the Board of Trade every day.

At a fair estimate 75 per cent. of the actual transactions on the board are executed on telegraphic orders. Add to these purely "order" messages the mass of gossip in the form of opinions, crop estimates and reports, and advice and market letters, and it is easily seen how the wires are kept hot. The trading on the exchange originates in three ways: Orders are given personally by members present on the floor; they come over leased lines, to the so-called "private wire" houses, or over public wires from the floors of other commercial exchanges in different sections of the country. The character of business done demands the greatest possible celerity in every stage of its handling, and for this reason it is generally arranged with the companies to have their instruments and operators close to the trading pits in the various exchanges.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, two completely equipped offices, duplicates of each other in every respect, are used. Fifty-two main line wires center in each, and a force of one hundred operators may be employed on them. These lines radiating from the exchange floor spread out over the country in all directions and bring the principal trading centers under the fingers of the telegraph company's clever young men. Six of the lines take care of the New York business, two of the six terminating on the floor of the produce exchange there, one each tapping the Stock, Cotton and Oil exchanges, and the remaining one working a set of instruments in the main office of the company, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, Buffalo and a few other important cities have two wires each, and the remaining points get along with a single one. The long, narrow operating tables, cutting the space into rows of slender aisles, have the instruments grouped upon them according to the cities they serve, and so contracted are the quarters that the operators' shoulders are wedged together as they sit at their posts.

This company of experts is directly under the chief operator and four assistants. From the opening to the close of business the overseers circulate among the men, watching the message books to see that there is no accumulation of business or delay in transmission. Twenty-eight messengers attend to deliveries on the floor, and as the operators are the flower of the office force, so the lads are especially trained for the business and are the brightest to be had. Their ordinary education on the floor involves the acquisition of the knowledge of the personnel of every firm on the circuit, and they must know personally by name every trader operating in the various pits. If they change from one firm to another the messenger must know it and be careful that messages for the old house do not fall into the hands of the ex-employe.

The business that this force can handle is simply enormous. Most order messages are short—generally under ten words. Three such messages have been handled by a single operator in a minute in the ordinary course of business.

Eighteen hundred messages in the four hours between 9:30 and 1:30 have been handled frequently over the two New York Produce Exchange wires. This is an average of two complete messages a minute for each of the operators. Over the fifty duplexed lines, therefore, if worked to their limit, two hundred messages a minute could be handled. Accuracy is the great thing. A wrong figure might make a difference of thousands of dollars to the sender or receiver of the message, and when one considers the high pressure under which the men work, with scores of pounds about them snapping out, and with a thousand brokers splitting the air with trade jargon yells, the percentage of error is so small and unimportant as to be hardly worth considering.

Up to a year ago the orders received over the private wires were carried from the private offices to the floor representatives of the firms by a corps of

active boys, but lately a group of private telephones was installed in the trading hall, with wires leading to the offices of the private wire houses. Now a mild young man, with an ear muf receiver booted to his head, sits on a high stool at the telephone, receives the quotations by signal from another employ in the pit, repeats them to his house below and transmits buying orders to traders in the various pits.

A simple system of signals is employed more or less by everyone on the floor, to indicate the fractional fluctuation during active trading. The right hand is used in signaling, each finger and the thumb standing for an eighth of a cent. Two fingers held up represent one-quarter of a cent; three fingers, three-eighths; four fingers, one-half, and with the thumb, five-eighths. With the fingers extended close together and the thumb across the palm, three-quarters is indicated; seven-eighths is shown with the hand closed and the thumb extended at right angles, and the even cent by the closed fist. If the fingers point up the price shown is bid; reversed, pointing down, the figure is asked by sellers.

Where messages are received for points to which no direct wire runs from the floor of the Board of Trade, the same are shot through pneumatic tubes to the main offices of the telegraph company, and thence distributed by messenger boys. The best record on a message and reply, New York, is eighteen seconds. The same record has been made with Minneapolis.

Mistakes are seldom made. One or two curious errors, however, have been due to the similarity of the dots and dashes, in numbers and words. One commission man was puzzled by the receipt of a message advising him that "angel cats" had been received consigned to him. The mystery was cleared up when a different division of the dots and dashes in the word "angel" disclosed the figures 170. Another broker was mystified by being wired to ship

several cars of grain to J. Bloom Slapnick, knowing no one of that name he started an investigation, and discovered that it was "J. Bloom, agent," to whom he should ship.

An order to buy 40,000 May "cats" caused a good deal of merriment here in our morning. Of course it should have been "cats." And a delivery clerk thought he had discovered a new kind of a job when he received a message addressed to "James Giles, Pie Clerk Steamboat—." Later it was translated to James Gillespie, and reached him on his boat.

EDWARD HANLAN TEN EYCK.

Fastest Sculler of His Age America Has Ever Produced.

Young Edward Hanlan Ten Eyck, who at Henley splashed to victory in the Diamond Sculls, the single scull championship of the world for amateurs, represented Massachusetts in the big English regatta. His triumph did not please the British because of the suspicion of semi-professionalism that attaches to him. Ten Eyck is unquestionably the fastest sculler of his age ever produced by America. He won his first and junior race at the regatta on the Charles River, July 4, 1895, and in 1896 he was the winner of the national intermediate championship at Saratoga. In that year his time was faster than that made in the senior race, and this led to his match with the champion, Whitehead, in the following October. He carried off the senior championship of New England on Labor Day last

EDWARD HANLAN TEN EYCK.

year, and rowed away from Whitehead in October at Lake Quinsigamond. Ten Eyck is still a schoolboy. He is but 18 years old, but is marvelously developed for a lad of that age. His attitude and action in a shell are the very poetry of sculling, and veterans say they never saw a smoother or more masterful oarsman handle the blades. He is an American all the way through. Born upon the banks of the Hudson at Peekskill, he was, one may say, reared upon the water. His grandfather was a ferryman, and his father, the noted professional oarsman, first learned to handle

TELEGRAPH CASE CO.

WOMAN IS AN EMBEZZLER.

Alice M. Barrett's Case Disproves the Sex's Innate Honesty.

Ever since woman entered the domain of active business, accepted and performed the duties of trust and responsibility, it has been urged that the gentler sex is essentially honest. A woman embezzler has been regarded as an impossibility. The sex has not been sufficient to protect them from the commission of other crimes, but that one would deliberately steal from an employer and endeavor to conceal the defalcation has been considered of the things not possible to nature.

Generally the slaves are taken from negro families that have been brought up from their childhood in Morocco, and dealers are continually bringing

others from the Soos provinces.

At times these distinguished courtesans find they possess more slaves than they require, so they send these wretched beings to the "public auction market" in the capital; and generally obtain good prices for them.

Generally the slaves are taken from negro families that have been brought up from their childhood in Morocco, and dealers are continually bringing

others from the Soos provinces.

They prevent the sale of slaves in the chief centers of Moorish civilization.

Through the measures taken by the late Sir John Drummond Hay in 1885, while British minister at Tangier, public sale of slaves was forbidden in Tangier city, but public sales of slaves are still allowed in every other place, and even in Tangier, though greatly lessened, sales are regularly effected privately.—London Mail.

the Gharb district, named El-Ameen Ould-el-Dawia, recently purchased three slaves, one of them being a handsome-looking woman of about 27 years, for which this official paid \$22. This slave buyer is a persons grade at the shereefian court and makes presents to influential court persons. At

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MOST WONDERFUL TEMPLE.

Built on a Rocking Stone on the Summit of an Indian Mountain.

The most wonderful temple in the world is built on a rocking stone on the summit of a mountain in Northern India. It is impossible to imagine a more wonderful situation than that of this temple. The rocking stone is situated

on a mountain over 20,000 feet high. It weighs many thousands of tons, but is balanced on so fine a point that a comparatively light pressure is sufficient to make it sway. Whether or not the great rock was raised to its present position by human hands is a mystery to scientific minds. If it was, the labor was to one to which no modern engineering feat can be compared. The Hindu priests teach their followers that the rock was placed in position by the help of the gods. In this way they add possest threatened her!

She was endowed with a lively imagination. She did not care for men nor for marriage, at least a marriage which would pinion her to the ordinary duties of a housewife. In one of her letters she said she preferred to sip her own cup of tea alone and only stipulated that the tea should be of good quality, and that she should not be obliged to drink it out of a cracked cup. She thought she was denied opportunity and she attempted to create it. Some-

TEMPLE ON A ROCKING STONE.

on a mountain over 20,000 feet high. It weighs many thousands of tons, but is balanced on so fine a point that a comparatively light pressure is sufficient to make it sway. Whether or not the great rock was raised to its present position by human hands is a mystery to scientific minds. If it was, the labor was to one to which no modern engineering feat can be compared. The Hindu priests teach their followers that the rock was placed in position by the help of the gods. In this way they add possest threatened her!

Jaques, I thought you were something of a judge of human nature," said the Governor.

"I don't see what I've got for him," was the reply.

"Well, keep him anyhow, for I feel there's something in him, and I think I am something of a judge of human nature."

"What can I give him to do?"

"Put him at that desk in the corner and let him write letters until you have something else to give him."

"If you are so certain about his merits I'll do it," George.

This is the worst swearing the worthy divine ever heard from the war Governor. About two weeks later they met again.

"Jaques, I thought you were something of a judge of human nature," said the Governor.

"They may say what they like against him," said the convicted one's defender, "but his heart is in the right place."

"Yes," assented the other, "and so is the rest of him, for a few years."

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A Son of Harvest.
Sing a song of harvest—sing it, ring it sweet;
Set it to the music of the ripple of the wheat!

Sweetheart, sweetheart,
Reaping as we go,
A kiss amid the music
And the wheat would never know!

Sing a song of harvest—sing it, ring it true!

Symphonies of sunlight and mysteries of dew;

Sweetheart, sweetheart,
Summer sighs to go.
A kiss amid the music
And the wheat would never know!

Sing a song of harvest—of many a golden beth;
Set it to the twinkle and the twinkle of the scythe;

Sweetheart, sweetheart,
Love's a reaper, too;

Love is in the music
And the thrilling heart of you.

Sing a song of harvest like the ripple of a stream;

Till the shadows kiss the meadows and the stars above us dream;

Sweetheart, sweetheart,
Summer sighs to go;

A kiss amid the music
And the wheat would never know.

F. L. STANTON, in Atlanta Constitution.

BIRD VS. BOXER.

Ferdinand de Cruza was, in his own opinion, the greatest man of the day in right of being the most illustrious living poet. Neither part of this modest definition was entirely endorsed by the world at large, though to some degree it ran current in a certain literary circle.

Ferdinand de Cruza was a decadent poet. Like Agag, he walked delicately, but the same manner was not observable in his compositions. Realism was what he delighted in. His enemies described his soulful yearnings as "decompositions." In appearance he was large and heavy in build. He wore his hair tangling over his collar in the strict poetic style. Also, his eyes were big and black, like plums, and under the influence of what he wished to be taken for extreme emotion he would roll them with startling effect.

Ferdinand was once described as a young man with a talent for conversation. Oh, how he would talk! And the subjects which were ever most in his mouth were himself, his works, his eminence. He had a curious knack of spreading himself out like a peacock's tail as he spoke, until he seemed to dominate the entire room. He had a theory that the world will only take one at a time's own valuation, and that, therefore, it is as well to pitch the estimate high. Certainly he never erred on this point, and there were those who said that the process of self-puffery produced some curious internal expansion as well. Poets of this calibre have usually a considerable feminine following. Nor was Ferdinand any exception to this rule. Lank damsels languished metaphorically at his feet and lost eager ears to his utterances with soulful squirmings. Large ladies of exalted rank but less exalted taste listened with much longing to his "brilliant dialogue."

"Mr. de Cruza is so amusing," they said, "by which they meant that he told offensive anecdotes well."

The homage of the fair sex was sweet to Ferdinand. Specially delicious, moreover, was the adoration of a woman like Lady Lælia Disdebar, the daughter of the Earl of Harrogate, and the widow of old George Hollofornes Disdebar, who made huge fortune, don't you know, out of coal tar, and was for some years Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lady Lælia was old George's first wife whom he had married some time after the coal tar episode, and within a few years of his death. There were no fewer than forty years between the pair; and it was said at the time that Lady Lælia had been led like a lamb to the altar solely by the indomitable will of her careful parent. As it turned out old George died four years after the wedding, and Lady Lælia was left a widow of twenty-four with a very handsome jointure to begin life over again with the view of getting some enjoyment out of it.

As the wife of the Chancellor of the Exchequer she had been bored to death by serious people at an age when she was utterly incapable of appreciating them. When she was free, she flew to the opposite extreme. Ferdinand de Cruza may be regarded as one of the symbols of this revolt. He gave her new and pleasurable sensations which she only half understood, which were delightful to her. He had sufficient acuteness not to descend too low in her presence. She openly declared that she was devoted to dear Mr. de Cruza.

Now Ferdinand, in spite of his poetic temperament and habit of living at the sordid practice of money-grubbing, was a capital man of business. It occurred to him that Lady Lælia, with her large jointure, would be an excellent investment. At the same time, her beauty was not only grateful to his senses, but would constitute her trophy of no inconsiderable value to his self-esteem. Also it would be far preferable to be master in a house which he could style his own than to continue the social free lance with the duty of earning his dinner.

These circumstances may account for the fact that little Lord Hounslow, who was calling on Lady Lælia, was by no means pleased when the door opened and Mr. de Cruza was announced.

Little Lord Hounslow was honestly in love with Lady Lælia. He would have married her if she had not had a penny in the world. He had stated his sentiments to her with as much fervor of expression as he could command. She had replied coldly that she did not intend to marry again, and that if she did, she should not marry a little man. She added, grudgingly, that she thought that a woman ought not to marry a man whom she could not look up to and respect.

At this she drew herself up to her full height and towered a head and shoulder above him. Also she declared that she had him very much as a

friend, and offered to be a sister to him. At which he had uttered a bad word, but had immediately apologized with the utmost abasement. Eventually, like another person, he went away in a rage. When he had cooled down a little he decided that he would never give her up.

Therefore, when he heard of the De Cruza intimacy, he felt an unholy wish to mal and mingle that eminent man. He could not really believe that Lady Lælia could actually have any tender feelings toward a fellow whose hair hung half way down his back, and whose appearance and talk were enough to make one ill for a month, but he did not like the idea that "such an animal's" name should be coupled with that of his adored one. Still less did he like the anxiety which racked his breast whenever he thought of this friendship and its possibilities.

"This is a most fortunate concordance," said Lady Lælia after she had spoken to De Cruza's large and effusive greeting. "I can now introduce two of my great friends to each other."

The interview did not proceed felicitously. De Cruza blundered on to a subject on which Hounslow, as a military man, entertained strong opinions. To do him justice, the poet did not know Hounslow's profession, but the knowledge would not have caused him to change his topic—especially as Lady Lælia agreed with him.

"Moral suasion and the dignity of being in the right are all rot," said Hounslow hotly. "A nation must be able to defend itself, just as a man ought to be able to defend himself. What should you do supposing some rough came and demanded your voices about you?"

"How dare you!" cried Lady Lælia. "Mr. De Cruza, drive this ruffian away!"

Was there ever such a horrible, unpoetic, barbarous request addressed before to an eminent bard?

"Yes, do go away. We have nothing for you," answered De Cruza. "If you don't go away I shall inform the police about you."

"Stow gammon," cried the uncultured intruder rudely, "or I'll smash your tailo-colored mug fer yer. And now, 'and over the dubs.'

With a quick forward movement he caught Lady Lælia by the arm.

"Help, Mr. De Cruza help!" she cried, struggling bravely with the assailant; and then, as De Cruza gave no sign, she added: "Help, you coward! Do you mean to see me murdered?"

With his heart sinking into his boots, De Cruza made a doubtful forward movement with his hands extended in a fashion evidently unscientific. But when the ruffian, flinging Lady Lælia to the ground by a brutal effort of strength, turned upon her male companion with a stick uplifted and the glare of a savage, the poet's heart seemed to fly out of his body far away, and that illustrious man fairly turned tail and fled in the same direction.

If he had preferred to refrain from this exhibition he would have heard Lady Lælia's cry of "Thank Heavens!" as a newly arrived bicyclist descended suddenly on the scene and dashed in to the rescue.

It was little Hounslow.

The tramp came up to the scratch nothing loth, for his club and the small size of the new arrival made him overconfident. Hounslow, however, was as active as a cat, and in excellent condition. He dodged a blow that would have felled an ox, darted in, countered heavily with his right, and put in one straight from the shoulder with his left. Over the other went, completely knocked out of time. Whereupon Hounslow naturally took possession of the club and pitched it in the same direction.

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One of the most remarkable of the original family is Uncle Miles, who though seventy-five years old, is about to marry a sister-in-law.

The remarkable old man has fourteen children, all of whom are married and have large families. He is unable to tell the exact number of descendants who should be credited to him, but thinks that a conservative estimate would place the number of grandchildren at 100, great-grandchildren seventy-five, and great-great-grandchildren at about forty.

The oldest living member of the family is Aunt Polly, who is eighty-two years old. Her branch of the family tree comprises eight living children, seventy grandchildren, forty-

five great-grandchildren, and twenty-two great-great-grandchildren.

Her little sister, who is known as the worker of the family, is but seventy-three years old. Her branch, which includes five generations, is made up of some ninety-eight members.

The entire population of Letcher County, it is claimed, can trace their ancestry very clearly back to but four families, who were the first to settle in this section. These families were the Crafts, Adamses and Halbrookes, and, of course, the Webbs. The descendants have married and intermarried in a most perplexing manner.

Mr. De Cruza was not at the wedding. Nor did he call on Lady Lælia either before or after. He had many engagements, you see. — London World.

He Drew the Prize.
"I encountered the strangest man I ever saw while I was doing some government work in Missouri," said the railroad contractor. "He was smart enough—so jolly that every one liked him, and apparently in the best of health. But he made a few bad deals—had to mortgage some of his property, and seemed to throw up his hands. He vowed that he had ceased to be his own man, and would drift along till he found out what the world wanted to do with him."

"He never tried to dispose of any of his possessions by auction or private sale, but nearly every day held a raffle at which the chief attractions were his jokes and odd sayings. All this time he was not trying to earn a dollar, and in a year or so it was thought that he had gone to the end of his string. When he disposed of the family clock, and there seemed to be nothing left, he coolly announced the next day he would raffle himself. He didn't know whether the boys would care to buy chances, but he meant business and would work faithfully for the man who drew him. Tickets sold for good figures, but there were two left, and he laughingly said that he would take a couple of shots at himself. When the drawing came off he held the lucky number.

"Well, sir, the fellow turned loose

and went to making money hand over hand. He became one of the greatest rustlers in the West, paid off the mortgages, bought everything there was money in and is as rich now as a river-bottom farm. When he drew himself at the raffle he made up his mind that he was his own man again, and besides he had agreed to do his best for the winner. It was a strange case.—Detroit Free Press.

For ACID DISCOLORATIONS.—If the juice of a lemon or any acid fruit has taken the color from gown or apron, it may be restored by touching the spot with household ammonia. If soda or the like has caused the same trouble, touch with vinegar.

To FREE THE HOUSE OF ANTS.—To

sprinkle powdered borax plentifully down into their hiding places where they may be, and in a week, or before very long, they will disappear. Oil of cedar will kill roaches. Put the oil into an atomizer and spray all the cracks and crevices in the wall and places where they inhabit. This is a sure way to kill them.

TURPENTINE IN THE HOUSEHOLD.—

Turpentine is the best friend housekeepers have and a supply should be always kept on hand. It is good for burns, excellent for corns, good for rheumatism and sore throat, and a quick remedy for fits and convulsions. It is a sure preventive against moths, a few drops rendering garments safe from such invasion during the summer. It drives away ants and bugs from cupboards and corners by putting a few drops on the shelves. It effectively destroys bugs, and injured

Snake Coiled About His Neck.

When Officer Wright was returning on his wheel from a trip to Vineland, N. J., he saw a high blacksnake lying across the road above him. He ran over it, but as the front wheel struck the reptile it curled up and got its head in the spokes. The tail of the snake struck the rear spokes, and it was hurled around the officer's neck.

"How dare you touch my bicycle?" she cried. "What are you doing to it?"

"No harm, lady," replied the tramp

(X. J.) American.

A HUGE FAMILY.

IT CONTAINS MORE THAN 12,000 PERSONS.

Letcher County, Kentucky, Populated by the Descendants of Old Benjamin Webb—Thirty Birthdays Every Day the Year Around—Curious Complications.

There is an entire county in the eastern part of Kentucky which is populated by the descendants and relatives of a single family. The original Webb family consists of more than eight hundred direct descendants, while the number of those who are more or less closely related to them by marriage is considerably more than twelve thousand. The family has up to the present time practically filled Letcher County, and has commenced to overflow the boundary lines into the adjoining counties.

This remarkable population, says a correspondent of the New York World, traces its ancestry directly to Benjamin Webb, who settled in this section nearly a century ago. At the present time there are still living six of his children.

The most numerous branch of the family is descended from Jason Webb, who is now in his seventy-eighth year. Other children have families nearly as large, however. Jason lives in the house, now sixty years old, in which he began housekeeping and raised a family of nineteen children.

Of this remarkable family sixteen are still living. The next generation, which consists of 150 grandchildren, are all living. There are besides 80 great-grandchildren and 60 great-great-grandchildren, all of whom are at present living within ten miles of Jason.

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HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A NON-BLISTERING MUSTARD PLASTER.—In making a mustard plaster take a piece of lard, and stir the dry mustard into the lard until it is a thick paste and will just spread. Spread on a piece of lawn and apply to the affected part. This will not blister.

Boot BLACKING.—The best blacking for boots is orange juice. Take a slice or quarter of an orange and rub it on the shoe or boot; then, when dry, brush with a soft brash till the shoe shines like a looking glass.

For ACID DISCOLORATIONS.—If the juice of a lemon or any acid fruit has taken the color from gown or apron, it may be restored by touching the spot with household ammonia. If soda or the like has caused the same trouble, touch with vinegar.

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Reading as a Mental Stimulus.

An eminent French critic said in a lecture recently in New York "to distract what we like is the first requisite of progress in art and in life." He did not mean that books that are disagreeable are the only books worth reading. But he did mean that a book which opens up a new field of knowledge, a new outlook upon literature or life, is not at first likely to give the pleasure that comes from one which simply reflects the old familiar ideas of which we are complacently fond.

"How good and true it is, for I've felt it or said it myself." A book that puts you on the floor in a hopeless jumble. The store of public currency was literally shelled up, new bags were procured and the money was carefully counted and sealed in the regular way. It took a whole day to get the money back into the bags.

Two Denver boys have lately floated the Stars and Stripes by kites a mile above the summit of Pike's Peak, and claim that it is the highest point ever attained by Old Glory.

Of the thousands of prisoners released from jails in India on Jubilee Day, some have voluntarily returned to jail, while others are committing burglary and other offences.